

Testimony Bares Eisenhower Envoy To Rhee Opposed Truce in Korea

By BERNARD BURTON

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Walter S. Robertson, the man who supposedly was sent to Korea to alter Syngman Rhee's opposition to a truce, is himself on record as being opposed to an end to the fighting in Korea. What's more, the position of Robertson, Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, was known to the Administration and to many Congressmen when he was sent on his "peace" mission.

On May 13, testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on extension of the Mutual Security Act, Robertson had made the flat assertion that we should keep fighting in Korea even if opposition from the "allies" got to the point where they pulled out of the line.

The chairman of the committee, Sen. Alexander Wiley (R-Wis), observed that "if we are running into a very critical period and if we face a situation where we cannot hold the line with our allies and they do not want to hold with us, then we have a duty to see what we can do in certain areas that we can hold."

Wiley's remark was in the course of discussion of the differences in viewpoint which had come to the surface at that time on global policy, especially between Washington and London. It was also shortly after the North Koreans and Chinese had announced acceptance of the principal of voluntary repatriation and opened the door to new truce negotiations. The "allies" were exerting considerable pressure on Washington to grasp the new opportunity for peace in Korea. There were even hints that the reluctant allies might leave Washington in the lurch if it did not try to end the Korean war.

BARS PEACE

In this context, Robertson replied to Wiley:

"What I feel very strongly, Senator, for what it is worth, is that this isn't the time when we can quit fighting."

It was not clear whether Robertson was expressing his own viewpoint or the Administration's. (Continued on Page 6)

332

WASHINGTON, July 15.—U.S. battle casualties in Korea now total 133,246, an increase of 332 since last week the Pentagon said today.

The casualties include 24,804 dead, 100,597 wounded, 2,917 captured, 8,402 missing and 1,526 previously reported capture or missing and since returned to military control.

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War Flares as Pentagon Stalls on Curbing Rhee

Three new attacks by Korean and Chinese troops were reported late yesterday to have punched more holes in the central front in Korea, as U. S. negotiators continued to hold up the signing of truce terms. The Korean and Chinese troops were reported pushing southward on a 20-mile front.

New Trial Is Won by Kenya African Leaders

NAIROBI, Kenya, July 15.—The seven-year prison sentence of Jomo Kenyatta, leader of the Kenya African Union, and five of his colleagues was reversed here today by the Kenya Supreme Court. The court ordered a new trial for the six African leaders, holding that Magistrate R. S. Thacker, the trial judge, acted without jurisdiction.

At the time of his trial last spring, Kenyatta denied the frame-up charge of instigating terror, and stated the objectives of the Kenya African Union to be full rights for the African majority.

(Among the demands of the KAU were schools for African children, the right to vote, the right to join trade unions and an end to the working conditions under which African laborers earn less than \$100 yearly.)

The trial consumed 58 days and was held in a barricaded schoolhouse guarded by British troops. The British lawyer, D. M. Pritt, defending the African leaders, was threatened with contempt by Magistrate Thacker and termed a traitor to the "white settlers" whose luxuries and cheap labor are endangered by the Africans' fight for democracy.

Although he is called "Moscow-trained," Kenyatta is actually a graduate of the London School of Economics. His wife, an Englishwoman, is headmistress of a Sussex boarding school attended by their 10-year-old son.

Before his trial Kenyatta told newsmen, "I am not anti-white or anti-British, but I am pro-African."

Most of Kenyatta's life since 1919 has been spent in England. He visited the Soviet Union for a brief period, returning to push the fight against colonialism.

His court victory today is taken to reflect the rising struggle of the Kenya Africans.

"We've got a hole in our line," an American officer said. "The situation on the front is very serious."

About 2,000 rammed the right flank of the new line which Syngman Rhee's troops were trying to organize after being thrown back for miles. One thousand to 2,000 hit the center of the front of the division holding this sector. An

"unknown" number hit a third point.

The extent of penetrations were blacked out by tight security precautions, but it was known several points were broken through yesterday, and censors in Seoul passed a dispatch which said that the U.S.-Rhee line was sagging under pressure from an estimated six

A front dispatch by one correspondent told how two U.S. artillerymen, trapped when the Chinese overran their position, came back after 18 hours. They described Americans being herded back as prisoners.

Reports revealed four South Korean divisions which withdrew under the opening impact of the drive abandoned thousands of trucks, tanks and guns.

STALL ON TRUCE

A Peking broadcast yesterday charged that Syngman Rhee "has not budged from his arrogant stand in opposition to and violation of an armistice."

The broadcast demanded a "clearcut guarantee that the U.S. will 'make Rhee's government and army unconditionally observe the armistice agreement.'"

At Panmunjom, truce negotiators met in another secret meeting, but U.S. negotiators apparently continued to stall against giving clear guarantees for Rhee's behavior.

"There has been yet no sign of the advent of the armistice," the Peking broadcast said. "This goes to show that no clearcut guarantee has been advanced by the Americans that Syngman Rhee will abide by the armistice agreement."

The Peking radio charged the U.S. negotiators had walked out on yesterday's meeting. Another meeting was scheduled to start last night at 10 p.m.



JOMO KENYATTA

RESULTS OF THE BIG 3 PARLEY

An Editorial

THE QUICKIE MEETING of the Big Three foreign ministers just ended in Washington showed that no matter how furiously the present Washington leadership hopes to kill off the idea of a Big Four meeting with the Soviet Union as recently proposed by Churchill, it cannot do so. Washington tried hard to whip up the idea that alleged "revolts" brewing all over the socialist countries make unnecessary a Big Four meeting. Neither Britain nor France, who are closer to the West Europe picture, fell in with that line. They have obviously insisted on sticking to the idea of such a Big Four meeting.

Their concession to the no-negotiation pressure coming from Dulles was to propose a meeting of the Big Four foreign ministers, and not the "heads of state." They also left the date vague to some time after the coming German elections, hoping that the verbal offer of a meeting to discuss German unification will elect the anti-unification stooge, Adenauer. Dulles could not get the Big Three foreign ministers to clash with the proposal of a Big Four meeting. Nor could he get them to clash openly with the recent proposal of the East Germans for a meeting on unification.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL yesterday lifted the curtain a bit on the more-war pressure coming from Washington. It stated:

"The U.S. failed in its major aims in the Big Three foreign ministers conference ending here last night. But U. S. diplomats did win some sizable concessions from Britain and France. Secretary Dulles could not get Britain and France to agree to any bold plan to take advantage of the unrest and weaknesses behind the Iron Curtain." (July 15).

This tends to confirm the widely held view that the "revolts" were organized by Washington agents, and that Dulles had hoped to use them to shove Britain and France, as well as the U. S. A., into a new break-neck adventure along the lines of a "Korea" in West Europe. But he failed in this war-provoking aim.

IT WAS CLEAR from the Dulles line at this meeting that he expects to go into a negotiation on Germany—if he cannot avoid such a discussion—with the aim of disrupting it and of preventing the unification of that country except under domination of the pro-war forces linked to the Nazis.

But the security of the United States would be gravely

(Continued on Page 5)

Orders Nelson Trial Today

PITTSBURGH, July 15.—Judge Rabe F. Marsh today ordered the trial of Steve Nelson, Ben Careathers, William Albertson, Irving Weissman and James H. Dolsen to resume tomorrow.

Judge Marsh refused to delay the reopening of the trial to give Nelson more time to rest from his recent operation. Further rest was urged by Nelson's surgeon, Dr. Edward K. Barsky, New York.

Town Meetings to Save Rent Lids Held in Many Massachusetts Cities

BOSTON, July 15.—The fight to save rent control has spread to many cities in Massachusetts, with thousands of tenants holding meetings to demand local controls to replace the federal safeguards expiring July 31. More than 1,500 residents of Lynn jammed a City Council meeting

MILLIONS HIT BY RENT BOOSTS AS HIGH AS 200%

WASHINGTON, July 15 (FP)—Word reaching government agencies and union headquarters yesterday indicated that rent boost notices already have gone out to millions of families as the last areas of rent control are scheduled to vanish July 31.

Some areas have reported rent increases of as much as 200 percent to take effect in August or September. For the most part, landlords are heeding the "go slow" advice of the real estate lobby and increasing rents only 10 to 15 percent immediately. Labor housing experts, however, warned that this is only the first step in a program of gradual rent increases.

The only federal rent control which will remain after July 31 is in atomic energy and military installations. These have been so hedged around that they are almost meaningless. Defense mobilizer Arthur S. Fleming and rent stabilizer Glenwood Sherard told the House banking committee they will advise President Eisenhower to ask removal of the controls over military and atomic installations.

Refusal of Congress to extend controls and the administration to make a fight for them means that

close to five million families will suffer rent boosts. The 120 cities and towns listed as critical areas will suffer the same inroads as other areas of the country unless state laws, as in the case of New York, take care of the situation. No area of production concentration created by the so-called defense program will have rent controls under the federal program.

Rep. Leonor Sullivan (D-Mo) told the House: "In St. Louis we have 17,125 families and couples who are without houses of their own. The backlog of demand exists in the face of a total for rent vacancy rate of only half of 1 percent. Large rent increases are going to mean malnourished and hungry children."

Yet the Republican administration, through its high interest rate policy, has made it impossible for middle-income families to get their own home built. Since interest rates went up, homebuilding has entered a sharp decline. Latest official figures show fewer new homes started in May than in April. A nationwide spot check among builders by the Wall Street Journal Monday revealed the new homes started would show another drop in June.

Monday night. The overflow crowd forced the Council to move its meeting to Lynn Auditorium.

In Brookline an organization meeting of apartment house tenants drew twice the expected number and forced the calling of a town meeting for next Tuesday on the subject.

In half a dozen other communities citizens either voted on the question of local rent controls or met in public gatherings to discuss the expiration of the federal controls.

Chelsea Aldermen Monday night voted to adopt the State rent control law.

In Watertown, however, the town meeting members by a vote of 91 to 73 voted against continuance of rent controls.

The Everett Board of Aldermen voted unanimously to extend rent controls for one year. A rent control board will be appointed.

Labor leaders led the campaign in Lynn for continuance of rent curbs.

President John Williams of the Lynn Central Labor Union, president Andrew Cheever of the Lynn Building Trades Council and Hugh H. McMannus, Jr., past president of the Lynn local of the International Union of Electrical Workers, CIO, urged the Council to adopt the local rent control law effective Aug. 1.

In Newton the Board of Aldermen by a vote of 16 to 2 voted

against extension of rent controls in that city.

Although some 500 persons attended the meeting, President Wendell R. Bauckman refused to hold a public hearing on the matter and would not let any resident speak on the subject.

'Critical' Rent Area Ruled Out In Pittsburgh

By JAMES H. DOLSEN

PITTSBURGH.—Real estate companies and individual landlords in this area are looking hungrily forward to Aug. 1 when the remaining Federal restrictions on rents will end.

The owners of some 300,000 rental units, occupied by over a million persons in Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Fayette, Greene, Lawrence, Washington, and Westmoreland counties, will then be able to charge what they please, for the first time in 11 years.

IT HAD been the general understanding among authorities here that under the extension of the rent control law by Congress last April controls would continue to next May with these communities designated as "critical housing" areas.

However, David R. Levin, chief attorney for the Office of Rent Stabilization in this district, states that the Washington authorities have ruled out this classification for the area. The law in its extended form is much "tougher" in this aspect, he explains, than the old law.

THERE ARE only two resources left the tenants, according to Levin. One is to get the Washington authorities to classify the communities affected as "critical housing areas"—just what those authorities claim they cannot do under the law.

The other is to get the State Legislature to pass a bill—now "frozen" in one of its committees—that would give such communities power to continue rent ceilings.

Geo. Googe in New Pressmen's Post

PRESSMEN'S HOME, Tenn., July 15.—George L. Googe, vice-president of the AFL International Printing Pressmen's and Assistant Union, has been appointed secretary-treasurer of the union. It is announced here, to succeed William M. McHugh, who has resigned.

Alexander J. Bohan was named to fill Googe's old spot as vice-president. The appointments are effective Sept. 1.

Boilermakers Block Move to Ban Jimcrow

SEATTLE, July 15.—A move to eliminate "auxiliary" (jimcrow) locals, initiating in the interracial Shipscalers Local 598 here, was defeated at the joint convention in Minneapolis which approved merger of the AFL International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and the AFL Blacksmiths.

In 1949 delegates from Local 589 carried the fight at the Blacksmiths' convention which wiped out that union's "white clause."

At Minneapolis the Seattle local sponsored a similar resolution to consolidate "auxiliary" with "subordinate" (white) Boilermakers locals in the South.

There are some Negro members in a few Boilermakers locals in the North, and at the San shipbuilding operation in Baltimore, a large number of Negro workers came into the Boilermakers when the local there pulled out of CIO.

There are Negro workers in a number of Blacksmith locals. The Shipscalers here, who have been affiliated with the Blacksmiths international, have a membership about half Negro, half white.

Floor action on the anti-jimcrow resolution was conducted under adverse circumstances. The convention constitution and by-laws committee failed to report the resolution out, and a delegate from Local 589 had to introduce it as an amendment from the floor.

Despite the heavy defeat at Minneapolis, members of the local here expressed confidence the fight to wipe out jimcrow locals will continue.

The "auxiliary" locals are under the thumb of white southern locals, which must approve any action they take.

Coast Dockers Aid Striking AFL Laborers

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—

Top level labor unity talks in many sections of the labor movement have been matched by some direct action in the AFL Laborers fight for a 15 cent hourly increase here.

A "strike extra" edition of Organized Labor, official newspaper of the San Francisco Building & Construction Trades Council, ran the following item on the front page:

"Help for striking members of the San Francisco Construction Laborers' Local 251 came from an unexpected but welcome quarter this week, when the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union offered to give some 50 members of the local a few days work on the waterfront."

"As it happened, there were not quite enough laborers in the hall to fill completely the ILWU's order. But the difference was made up from unemployed members of Carpenters 22."

Auto Plant Layoffs Continue As Dealers' Surpluses Mount

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT, Jan. 15.—Desperate car dealers are appealing, though in vain, to auto manufacturers to cut production 25 to 30 percent as their lots become more jam-packed with new and used cars than any time since before World War II. New cars in the hands of dealers totaled 570,439 in July as compared with 537,046 a month ago or 577,962 a year ago.

Automotive News, official spokesman for the industry, commented this week: "Consensus of dealer opinion is that production ultimately will have to be governed by the capacity of dealers to sell on a profitable basis rather than the manufacturers' capacity to produce."

Another sign of a tightening market is the news that nine of 10 new car sales involved a used car trade-in, and that the margin of profit for the dealers was down to an absolute minimum.

Coupled with this, the employers created an artificial shortage of parts by locking out 7,000 tool and die makers for over five weeks. Tool and die workers will tell you that a point of saturation has been reached in the machine tool industry and that was the reason for the lockout.

This lockout gave employers like Chrysler an excuse to lay off thousands. DeSoto-Chrysler laid off 1,500 and 2,000 more are scheduled within weeks. Any DeSoto worker will tell you that the shortage isn't parts but CUSTOMERS.

Layoffs are beginning to bite deeper. Latest is Hudson that laid off 1,500. Packard is reported ready to cut back 50 percent in production. This can mean layoffs up to 5,000 there, with 1,500 being laid off at Briggs Commo plant, which makes bodies for

Packard and Plymouth.

Cutbacks in production are reported also at Budd Wheel. Dodge Main which employs close to 20,000 is expected to shut down by Aug. 1 for what the company terms "model changeover."

Already some \$500,000,000 in "defense" orders has been cut out of this area, as a move to black-jack the workers into giving up union conditions, the shop stewards system, the struggle against speedup. C. E. Wilson of General Motors, now the Secretary of Defense is centralizing the "defense" orders into GM channels or close cohorts, squeezing out the independents in auto like Kaiser, Packard and now Chrysler.

At a recent rally in Flint, Carl Stellato, president of Ford Local 600, called for a united union and a united labor movement, with a

program to meet this growing crisis. Stellato waged a struggle against speedup, a fight for the 36 hour week with 40 hours pay, and increased unemployment compensation and pensions.

The Chevrolet-GM local in Flint has raised the slogan of trade with all nations.

Chrysler Tank Arsenal UAW members, whose whole plant will shut down before Nov. 1, jailing several thousand, sent two delegations, one to Lansing and the other to Washington. In Lansing, Gov. Williams has been asked to call a special session to increase unemployment compensation over the present \$27 a week for 26 weeks. In Washington, the auto workers are visiting Senators and Congressmen, asking them to introduce a facsimile of the Moody-Dingell Bill of last session that would pay unemployed workers \$60 a week.

THOUSANDS LOSE JOBS AS N.J. PLANTS MOVE SOUTH

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., July 15 (FP)—A warning that runaway plants are costing the jobs of thousands of workers and confronting the state with the threat of a major unemployment crisis when the armament boom ends came from Richard A. Lynch, president of Local 416, Intl. Union of Electrical Radio & Machine Workers (CIO).

In an open letter to New Jersey papers, Lynch said: "In the past few years 84 textile, woollen and hostery mills have closed their

gates in our state." Among the IUE plants that have closed down and moved to the south, throwing thousands out of work, are:

General Electric Co. washing machine plant in Trenton, 1,000 jobs; American Pencil Co., Hoboken, 400 jobs; Natl. Union Radio Tube Co., Newark, 1,000 jobs; and Westinghouse Electric Corp. in Trenton, Bloomfield and Belleville, 1,300 jobs.

Lynch, who recently led a CIO delegation to Washington to ask for Congressional help, said: "Under the accelerated amortization

clauses of the 1950 tax law which permits a corporation to receive tax concessions by depreciating a factory and its equipment in five instead of the usual 20 or 25 years, Westinghouse has secured a certificate of necessity to build a new main plant at Raleigh, N. C."

"At first it was estimated that 300 jobs would be transferred from the Newark plant, but a later report states that 2,500 will be the ultimate employment in the new plant at Raleigh."

Lynch pointed out that several hundred workers have been laid

off at the Singer Sewing Machine Co. plant in Elizabethport, while new Singer plants have been opened at Hickory, N. C., and Anderson, S. C.

"Other corporations, too, have joined the movement south," he said. "Among these are Sylvania, Magnavox, American Beach, Spry Cynscope and others. With many plants going full blast on defense orders, the loss of the above jobs has not been too apparent. The severe impact will be felt when government defense contracts are terminated."

Negro Vet Faces Death July 24 in Ga. 'Rape' Frameup

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 15.—Ozzie Jones, a 30-year-old Negro veteran of World War II, is fighting for his life today against a death sentence scheduled to be carried out July 24 in the state prison at Reidsville. Jones was convicted in a quickie trial on a "rape" charge in October, 1952, being defended at that time by a

court-appointed lawyer who had to be reminded a few hours before the trial that he was to appear in court.

W. W. Law, Savannah leader of the NAACP, told the press that he "feels that on the basis of the evidence presented in the case, Jones is not guilty." Law says the NAACP is working for Jones' "complete exoneration."

Jones was originally sentenced to die Nov. 7, 1952, for allegedly raping a waitress in a tourist cabin. The execution was stayed pending appeal and, when the appeal was lost, May 29, 1953, was set as the execution date. Governor Talmadge granted Jones a 30-day stay to allow attorneys time to seek a commutation from the Pardon and Parole Board. This

board turned down the Jones plea and his present attorney, Frank A. Dilworth, II, is seeking further legal recourse in federal courts.

NAACP officials charge that the white attorney, Frank O. Downing, who originally defended Jones, did not call character witnesses, nor did he prepare the case for appeal to higher courts.

In New York City, William L. Patterson called on citizens "throughout the country to ask Gov. Talmadge to use his executive powers to save this innocent Negro." This sacrificing of lives for an obvious legalism on an outright racist charge, Patterson said, "has got to be challenged by citizens everywhere."

More Soviet Rallies Back Beria Ouster

MOSCOW, July 15.—Soviet newspapers today continued to devote at least one page to reports of mass meetings denouncing the criminal activities of Lavrenti Beria.

Izvestia today carried an account of a meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, Beria's birthplace, which endorsed Beria's arrest and pledged undivided loyalty and solidarity with the Soviet government and the Soviet Communist Party.

Speakers at recent meetings said Beria for many years "appointed nationally-inclined brain-washed characters who served him personally." He demanded, they said, "unbending submission to his authority, and sycophants and bootlickers crawled to prove their devotion to him."

The Tiflis Radio today announced dismissal of V. G. Dekanozov as Georgian Minister of Internal Affairs. It quoted V. M. Bakradze, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic, as accusing Beria of appointing his friends to high places in Georgia. Dekanozov was named to his post last April by Beria.

5,000 Hit by Cafe Lockout

Owners of the city's higher-priced restaurants, members of the Restaurant League of New York, responded yesterday with a lockout to a strike of waiters in several establishments. It was estimated about 80 restaurants were closed.

Possibly 5,000 workers, the bulk of them not involved in the strike, were laid off.

The walkout, affecting only some 10 percent of the League's 125 restaurants, developed because the owners refused to abide by a contract signed last year which provided payment, beginning this month, of \$1 a week per employee, into a joint pension fund.

Union spokesmen said they could not let a small group of employers renege on their contract while 90 percent of the owners abide by it.

Demo Slate Still Unnamed

By MICHAEL SINGER

The five Democratic Party county leaders met yesterday at the Hotel Commodore on a mayoralty candidate, but announced several hours later they would "meet again in a few days."

"We discussed only platform," they told reporters.

Few were inclined to accept that at face value, since it was obvious that at least two of the five were determined to swing the designation to Mayor Impellitteri. Only the reluctance of Brooklyn boss Kenneth Sutherland thwarted the pro-Impellitteri coup. Sutherland reportedly was stopped at the last minute by the statement from Sen. Herbert Lehman rejecting Impellitteri.

James A. Roe of Queens and Jeremiah Sullivan of Richmond,

the two leaders pushing the mayor's nomination, were said to have insisted on "Impellitteri or nobody." Carmine G. DeSapio, Tammany leader was said to have put Manhattan Boro President Robert F. Wagner into the hopper as the "alternative" and "best compromise."

Lehman favors Wagner and if Flynn will accept the borough presidency, observers were certain Sutherland too would join the Wagner bandwagon.

Motivating the Wagner boom was his anti-Transit Authority position on the Board of Estimate and his assaults on Gov. Dewey, however conditioned these stands may have been by political opportunism.

The Democratic leaders have

pledged to fight the fare gauge and rent increase, and for that reason most of them are shying away from District Attorney Frank S. Hogan.

While the Democrats were "throwing fits," in the word of one observer, Liberal Party mayoralty candidate Rudolph Halley conferred at City Hall with his running mates, Chase Mellon, Jr., for Comptroller, and Judge Juvenal Marchisio of the Domestic Relations Court, for Council President.

The liberals are going to find it difficult to sell Mellon and Marchisio—the former a Republican and the latter until last week a Democratic hopeful for the mayoralty nod to the anti-machine voter. It was becoming evident,

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Attack on Un-Americans' Invasion Stirs Applause at Albany Hearing

By LESTER RODNEY

ALBANY, July 15.—A fighting attack by State Parole Officer John Wright on the tactics of the House Un-American Committee touched off a wave of applause today and threw the courtroom here into an uproar. The choleric chairman, Rep. Bernard Kearney (R-NY), shouted an order for the

USSR INVITED TO BIG 4 CONFERENCE ON GERMANY

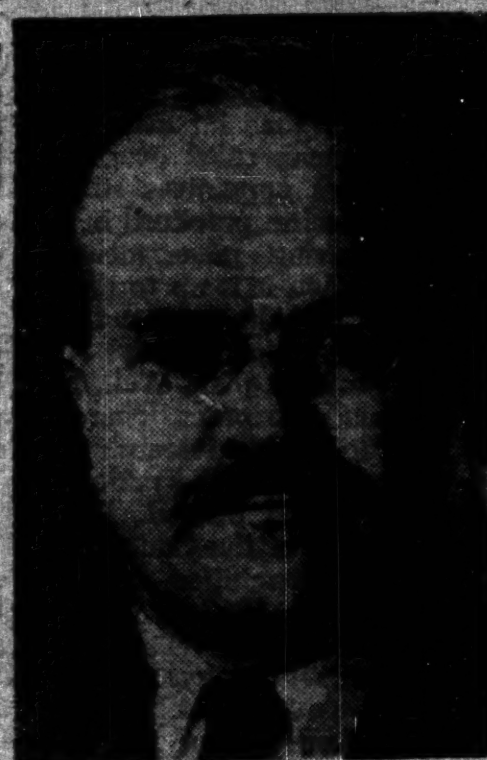
The U. S., Britain and France, in identical notes, yesterday invited the Soviet Union to a conference of the foreign ministers of the four powers toward the end of September on unification of Germany and Austria.

The action was in accordance with the decisions of the conference of foreign ministers of the three powers, concluded in Washington, Tuesday and made public in their communique.

It was not suggested where the conference was to take place. Presumably this would be left for the final arrangements, depending on the USSR's reply.

As the communique noted, the decisions were reached after consultation with West Germany's Chancellor Konrad Adenauer. The suggested date for late September would bring the conference

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MOLOTOV

FRENCH DEPUTIES PROTEST ATTACK ON DEMONSTRATION

PARIS, July 15.—French deputies today in the National Assembly protested yesterday's police attack on Bastille Day demonstrators, and demanded a debate on the question. Seven were killed and 135 were wounded in the police attack.

Six of those killed were Tunisians or Moroccans, who were attacked when they shouted slogans for independence. The seventh victim was a trade union leader.

SOVIET GAZETTE HAILS WORK OF CLEARED DOCTOR

MOSCOW, July 15.—The newspaper Literary Gazette devoted a special article yesterday to reporting achievements in fighting heart disease, arteriosclerosis, brain hemorrhage and other heart ailments by Soviet science and particularly to the contribution made by Prof. U. N. Vinogradov, one of the physicians named in the so-called doctors' plot, who was released and cleared of all charges in April.

marshal to reject those who applauded, an indiscriminately picked group was put out.

Wright, 53-year-old, World War I veteran, who has a son in the army, asked the right, when his hearing end, to read his statement.

"If you answer all the questions you refused to answer, I'll let you read your statement," Kearney said.

Wright took the microphone and stated:

"You have the NAM on your side, most of the press, the radio, big business—why are you so afraid of my little statement?"

At this applause broke forth, the gavel started pounding, and marshalls started running.

Wright was one of a group of state employees suspended or fired who have resigned coincident with the arrival of the committee here.

Without exception these state workers blasted the committee, refused to "cooperate," and made determined efforts to say more than the language of the fifth amendment, to which the committee tried to restrict them.

HITS INVASION

David Rappaport, a slight, gray-haired, and 54, who has been a state worker for 19 years, attacked "the invasion by the committee" of the rights of "the state to decide on its own employees' qualifications."

Asked in what way the committee had harmed him, Rappaport replied:

"I was suspended coincidental with the service of the subpoena by that young man sitting right there. This came after 19 years of loyal and capable employment. My last rating after promotion was 'superior.'"

When asked about his political beliefs, Rappaport declared: "I am proud to live under this glorious Constitution. I will make full use of it, and I hope 160,000,000 Americans do likewise—at which point he was gavelled down in the usual manner."

At one point Rappaport managed to assert that he was "completely out of sympathy with your committee."

"We don't expect sympathy from members of the Communist Party," said Kearney.

"There are a great many Americans besides members of the Communist Party, who are out of

sympathy with the committee," replied Rappaport. "May I mention just a few of them?"

"NO!" was the reply.

Other state workers who defied the inquisition included Irving Gold, Rena Dodd and Betty Laros.

BREAKTHROUGH

Janet Scott, a reporter for 20 years on the Albany Knickerbocker News, and one of the area founders of the CIO Newspaper Guild, succeeded in breaking through the attempt of the Un-American Committee to keep all "unfriendly witnesses" from reaching the people of Albany with their reasons for invoking their constitutional rights.

The News, Albany's evening paper, last night ran the full text of the statement the witchhunters had refused to let Miss Scott read at the hearing. The Gannett-owned Republican sheet prefaced the text with the statement that it was printing it on Miss Scott's request, and that "the statement was not accepted by the committee."

This was seen as a signal victory over the attempt to keep all statements by "unfriendly" witnesses from being either spoken in court or seen in print, a victory won primarily by Miss Scott's widespread reputation and esteem in the craft.

Miss Scott, who identifies herself proudly as an American "descended on both sides of my family from men who fought in the war to establish this country 175 years ago," in her statement cites the fact that the Newspaper Guild adopted a resolution at its recent convention in Boston vigorously condemning the Un-American investigations and calling on the Government to "end these abuses and redirect and re-dedicate themselves to the historic principles... that freedom means the right to hold, to voice and to publish any opinion, right or wrong, popular or unpopular, providing it is in conformance with the laws of the United States."

The published text also deals with the deliberate attempt of the UN-Americans to make it appear that relying on the Fifth Amendment carries with it some admission of guilt due to the word "incriminating." This has become a central battle in these hearings.

Miss Scott says she would pre-

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Spelling It Out

By ALAN MAX

It's too bad the "Big Three" Foreign Ministers didn't have a little more space for their communique.

There's a part in it where they warn they will attack if the Chinese and North Koreans break the armistice. I'm sure that what they intended to say—if only they had the space—was something like this:

"We warn the Chinese and North Koreans that we will attack if they violate the armistice which has already been violated by Syngman Rhee before it has even been signed and which he continues to violate while the talks continue and which he threatens to violate again and again after it is signed."

On the Way

by Abner W. Berry

The 'White Only' Tag Goes on More Jobs

THERE IS AN interesting item in this Baltimore Afro-American concerning the cancellation by the U.S. Air Force of contracts with Kaiser Motor Company of Willow Run, Michigan. The Afro's Cliff W. Mackay writes that "insiders say Kaiser lost his air force contracts because he was embarrassing rival producers by following a fair employment policy at Willow Run."

Mackay puts the number of laid off men at 9,000, more than 2,000 of whom, he says, are Negroes. This paper's Detroit correspondent, William Allan, puts the number of laid off workers at 16,000 and the number of Negroes laid off at 3,500. But whatever the exact figure, the real point is that the deal points up the rank I-don't-care attitude, to say the least, of the Eisenhower Administration toward Negroes.

Keep in mind that the Kaiser contract is not being cancelled for good; it is only being transferred, presumably to get a cheaper job done. But Mackay points out that the job is being transferred by Air Force Secretary Talbot to the Fairchild plant at Hagerstown, Maryland. Says Mackay of Fairchild:

"It is no secret that Fairchild thumbs its nose at non-discrimination clauses in both its federal and United Auto Workers (CIO) contracts."

"Out of its more than 8,000 workers, fewer than 100 are colored. And they are janitors."

THE FIRST thing that comes to mind is President Eisenhower's promise to do everything

in his power to wipe out discrimination where federal funds are concerned. Here's his chance and citizens down Baltimore way should see to it that the chance is not muffed. For ever since last April, at almost every White House press conference, the President has been questioned about his intentions as to re-vitalizing the Contract Compliance Committee. This committee has the job of policing the non-discrimination clauses in government contracts. Each time he has been asked, the President has promised either to "look into" the matter, or has given the responsibility to his press secretary Hagerty.

After more than three months nothing has been reported on the matter. Fairchild, of Hagerstown, I suggest, is a good place to start.

Secondly, I am reminded of the fact that C. E. Wilson, the former head of General Motors, is now Eisenhower's Secretary of Defense. In that post Wilson has some responsibilities to see that money spent by his department does not go into the pockets of law violators. And he should be reminded at the same time that the thousands of Negro workers made unemployed by shifting the Kaiser contract are seeking jobs at plants owned by his old company. Most of them are not being hired, our correspondent reports, because "the discriminatory quota system of hiring—one Negro to 100 white workers—prevails in many plants."

GENERAL MOTORS, as has been reported, (and as I have seen, on my trips recently

through the Carolinas) is advertising desperately for workers in Carolina cities for its Detroit and Flint plants. In every case a Negro worker applying to the GM agent in one of these cities is told there are no jobs for him.

This denial of jobs to Negro workers by plants, like General Motors, that have juicy federal war contracts is illegal. Does Secretary Wilson and the President intend to keep on winking or looking the other way at this law-breaking by owners of the so-called "arsenal of democracy?"

Maybe it is about time that someone brought the matter up in court and backed it up with a real mass campaign to force government agencies and the monopolies to whom they cater to keep the law.

And what about the trade unions themselves? Walter Reuther was reported the other day in Berlin promising to "free" the German "workers" who were really stooges of men like Wilson and Talbot, and even McCarthy, in their attempts to provoke war with the Soviet Union.

Couldn't Reuther be persuaded to act more like a real labor leader, a leader of both Negro and white workers, and not a State Department robot, and bestir himself to free the Negro workers of Hagerstown, Detroit, Flint and all the Carolina cities?

IF EISENHOWER doesn't act, and he doesn't give any indications that he ever will; if the agencies ruled over by Eisenhower's appointees still wink at the racism practiced in industries having government contracts; then it is up to the trade unions to help enforce the law. Reuther seems always to be ready with a plan. Well, here is one made to order. There is no need to work a research department overtime. No midnight oil needs to be burned. Look up the report of the Contract Compliance Committee issued last January 16, 1953. It is all there for Eisenhower, Wilson, Talbot, Reuther and everyone else who thinks government money derived from all of the citizens should not be spent for strengthening jimmies.

believe, in 59 foreign countries. When will we have a fair deal and a democracy at home? When will we be rid of the evils of exploitation by monopoly capital? It seems to me as if the powers that be are only interested in war profits and saving taxes by stabbing the disabled veterans in the back.

A DISABLED VETERAN OF WORLD WAR II

Spanish Language Section Urged

Editor, Daily Worker:

We, a group of Daily Worker readers, Puerto Rican and white, feel the need for a section of this paper to be printed in Spanish. In this way, while reflecting the struggles of the working class, it will also reach those sections which are involved in these struggles.

In addition to a probable increase in circulation, the D. W. will introduce to the Spanish-speaking people aspects of the struggle for peace which are not publicized by the reactionary press.

A GROUP OF READERS FROM WILLIAMSBURG.

Sen. Goebbels Of Wisconsin

Editor, Daily Worker:

Wherever possible we should refer to McCarthy as "Goebbels." "The Goebbels Investigating Committee," "Senator Goebbels from Wisconsin," "Senator Joseph Goebbels."

For many reasons not necessary for me to expand upon, this approach can become a powerful weapon in the fight against fascism and McCarthyism.

S. J. J.

questions and answers on the Soviet Union

By JOSEPH CLARK

Joseph Clark, has just returned to the United States after three years in the Soviet Union where he served as correspondent for the Daily Worker. At his first public meeting in New York he was asked much larger number of questions than could be answered in the time allotted. He is answering those questions in the columns of the Daily Worker. He will also answer any other questions which readers of the Daily Worker would like to ask.

QUESTION: You mentioned someone who makes 650 rubles a month. Can a single person in the Soviet Union live on that?

ANSWER: Yes, a single person can live on 650 rubles, though not sumptuously. Thus, rent, would come to 30 or 40 rubles a month. Eating well in the factory canteen, meals would come to about nine rubles a day. These would include a steak main dish or the equivalent every day. Movies at the factory club would be about one or two rubles a week and about three or four rubles in the neighborhood houses. Theater, and the ordinary worker would go at least once a month to the theater or a concert; would come to about eight or 10 rubles. Clothing would take the balance of the pay. Social insurance costs are not deducted from pay and all medical care is free.

The average wage in the numerous factories I visited and on building projects was about 900 rubles a month. And in the average Soviet family there are at least two persons working.

QUESTION: How does heart surgery in the Soviet Union compare with the highly publicized developments here in the U.S.

ANSWER: From a very general and inexperienced reading of the Soviet literature on the subject, I can say they have made considerable progress in heart surgery. Whether it is in advance of such surgery here I am in no position to judge. Members of the medical profession whom I met in the Soviet Union expressed considerable respect for medical progress in the U.S. even though they were highly critical of the profit motive and commercial attitude towards health.

QUESTION: In view of the tremendous industrial advances in the USSR it is quite surprising that one does not hear of spectacular progress in the use of atomic energy for industrial purposes. What can you tell us of this?

ANSWER: During the time I was in the Soviet Union the press and publications occasionally carried brief accounts of the fact that work was being done in the development of atomic energy for industrial purposes. But nothing sensational was reported. I'm sure they would not make any sensational announcements until some very solid progress has been made and it's my feeling that this is still quite some time in the future.

QUESTION: Have you seen any signs of juvenile delinquency and how is it dealt with?

ANSWER: I have. When I visited the People's Court I questioned the judges on this matter. They told me there has been a very sharp decline in juvenile crime, especially starting in about 1948. Right after the war and as a direct consequence of war difficulties there was a slight increase. But there were no cases of homeless boys as happened in the post-civil-war period of the 20s.

One judge whose court had a very crowded calendar told me his last case of juvenile delinquents came before him a year before our interview. A group of boys were arrested for sneaking coins from the public telephones. They were brought to court before the People's judge and the two People's Assessors. The teachers and parents of the youths were also called in. The boys were released in custody of their parents and teachers who were to report back on their behavior at regular periods. The judge told me the reports indicated no more trouble.

QUESTION: Are there professional athletes in the Soviet Union?

ANSWER: Even the more prominent sportsmen on soccer teams, basketball teams etc. are connected with some place of work like a factory or office or school. However, there are professional coaches and physical culture instructors and there are quite a number of colleges devoted to training them. Also, members of teams traveling to various places for games get expenses paid. The most impressive thing to me was the extent of mass participation in sports. The ordinary worker in a factory and millions of farmers participate in athletic competition.

Ask Wide-Open Foreign Trade To Solve Canada M-H Layoffs

TORONTO.—Some 500 Canadian Massey-Harris farm implement workers were laid off in June and 800-1,000 more may get the gate this month. These workers, members of UAW-CIO Local 439, are in the midst of vital discussions on what to do to save their bread and butter.

Tim Buck, Labor-Progressive (Communist) leader, wired Prime Minister St. Laurent that "not a single Massey-Harris worker need lose his job." He urged: "Act to halt this serious layoff. Many Western farmers need combines and markets for M-H combines are available also in the British Commonwealth, People's China and many lands. Not one Massey-Harris worker need lose

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Eisenhower and The Disabled Vets

Kansas City, Mo.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Thousands of disabled war veterans are beginning to see through the Eisenhower promise of no more second class citizens.

The economy bloc is about to close 7,000 beds for sick and disabled veterans. Yet there are 24,834 eligible cases on an approved waiting list for hospital admission.

Many thousands of veterans of World War II have found out that they are not eligible for hospitalization and medical care for their war disability. Many thousands of veterans have had their disability compensation reduced while their health and earning power have not improved or increased.

The major veterans' organizations have fallen down miserably on the job of influencing the Wall Street Chamber of Commerce to the needs of sick and disabled veterans of the past four wars in my lifetime.

The state employment agencies have not solved the problems of the disabled war veterans. Only in many cases they have acted as a recruiting agency for slave labor. They send out crippled workers at full and part-time jobs at wages ranging as low as 62½ cents per hour.

In these days of inflation, our heroes sure live the life of Riley if they get their 10 percent disability compensation with their fat pay checks.

I wonder how long the old matrons of the D.A.R. will take

Letters from Readers

to find out that the politicians are defaulting on their sacred promise to take care of the disabled, the widows and children.

The Veterans' Administration has done a great injustice to many. Politics and discrimination have worked against many of our second class citizens. Yet Congress has never seen fit to investigate the thousands of complaints it has received. But a Senate investigating committee can rush to Kansas City to investigate a labor strike.

Our subsidized kept press, the Kansas City Star, can print headlines about disputes between labor and capital, yet they never give any room for complaints against the injustices of government agencies against poor and sick veterans. They must be afraid it would cost money if the laws of Congress were administered as written. Past Congresses have granted medical care and have provided compensation payments for the sick and disabled.

We have a new 500 bed V. A. hospital in K.C. Yet over 59 percent of the facilities are shut down. Every day I see veterans seeking admission only to be turned down. Yet the U. S. Army has funds to finance such colonial expansion programs in France, Italy, Great Britain, Korea, etc. Also they have bases and connections, I

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THE BIG THREE RESULTS

(Continued from Page 1)

hurt by such a scheme. America's security requires a united Germany which the Big Four will make sure can never try to "do a Hitler" all over again. It is just such a united, neutral and peaceful Germany which the Soviet Union proposes, while Dulles strives still to base America's security on a revived Hitler General Staff disguised as a "European Defense Army."

But as the Wall Street Journal noted wryly yesterday: "Private discussions at this conference made one thing clear: That barring accidents the whole idea of a European Defense Army is dead." These "accidents" are the manufactured "revolts" and "incidents" with which Dulles hopes to keep the fires of war going.

THE MEETING SHOWED something that should alarm and rouse the country. That is, that despite the Malenkov proposal to meet with Eisenhower, despite the Churchill proposal for a Big Four meeting to ease tensions, the Eisenhower-Dulles policy is brutally insistent on keeping the tensions going, on sabotaging the people's hope for peace, on blocking any reasonable settlement.

But they are pursuing these desperate and disruptive policies more and more in isolation from the rest of the world. Thus, the Washington writer, Marquis Childs, in his comments on the Big Three meeting, yesterday told the truth to our country:

"The pull from Britain and Western Europe is all in the direction of an effort to reach a settlement with the Soviet Union. The resistance to that pull on this side of the Atlantic is great."

This resistance to peace and trade by the Eisenhower-Dulles leadership, whipped into line by the McCarthy mob, explains the Dulles-inspired threat to attack China and North Korea "if a truce is violated." But the world knows that it is Dulles' puppet, Rhee, who is openly boasting that he will violate a Korea truce.

Fear of peace explains Eisenhower's conniving with Rhee to keep the truce from having been thus far signed. It explains Dulles' insistence that his allies repeat—at least on paper, and for now—their promise not to trade with China or press for its admission to the UN.

But the pressure for peace and trade, for a united Germany, and for China's UN membership will grow, not decline.

It is our job as Americans to demand that the White House stop sabotaging negotiation; stop pampering the provocateur Rhee, and curb his sabotage of the Korean truce; end the East-West embargo on trade; stop organizing "revolts" and sit down at the table with the Soviet Union to get a reasonable settlement of all outstanding issues.

RACIST BOOKBURNERS

WHEN MRS. ESLANDA ROBESON called Sen. McCarthy's Permanent Investigation subcommittee "a very white committee," the Wisconsin witchhunter resented the implication of racism. But his resentment, like his pretended concern for the United States, was a sham. For the McCarthyite purge of the books, the "dry book-burnings," is aimed at protecting white supremacy and racism from objective criticism.

This week's Baltimore Afro-American reveals that the McCarthyites in the U. S. State Department have removed from overseas U. S. Information Service libraries all books which deal realistically with the Negro question in the U. S. The Afro-American's Paris correspondent, Ollie Stewart, reports that all of Langston Hughes' books have been removed as "unwelcome," that the works of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, author of many classics of Negro history, have been banned, along with Paul Robeson's autobiography.

Editorially the Afro-American notes that the anti-Communist study of the United States Negro question, "An American Dilemma," by the Swedish Social Democrat, Gunnar Myrdal, is a McCarthy casualty. Also noted is the consignment to the warehouse of "three medical volumes by Dr. Bernard J. Stern. The newspaper quotes the State Department explanation for removing Dr. Stern's works as giving "too much attention to medical statistics on colored Americans," and creating the impression that there is a shortage of hospital space for them." For similar reasons the book "Special Problems of Negro Education," written in 1939 by Doxey Wilkerson, has been banned, along with Walter White's "A Rising Wind."

This is an attack on truth in the interest of racism. The bully McCarthy and those who support McCarthyism are out to tie the hands of those who would strike at anti-democratic racism, while encouraging the racists to advance under cover of McCarthy's phony cry of "the Communist danger."

EIGHT MEMBERS of the National Committee of the Communist Party U. S. A. on July 2 began their third year within prison walls.

Eugene Dennis, General Secretary and John Gates, editor of the Daily Worker, are in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.; Jack Stachel, veteran Communist leader, who suffered from a cardiac condition for over a year before his incarceration, is in the Federal Correctional Institution at Danbury, Conn.; Gus Hall, National Secretary of the Party and Irving Potash, leader of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union, are in Leavenworth (Kansas) Federal Penitentiary; Benjamin J. Davis, former New York City Councilman, is in the Jimcrow Federal Penitentiary at Terre Haute, Ind.; Carl Winter, chairman of the Party in Michigan, and John Williamson, National Labor Secretary, are in the Federal Penitentiary in Lewisburg, Pa.

Three of the first Foley Square defendants are hunted as political refugees—Bob Thompson, chairman of the N. Y. Party; Henry Winston, National Organizational Secretary and Gil Green, chairman of the Party in Illinois.

All of these in prison are sentenced to five years, except Gus Hall, who was given an additional three years for "contempt of court," for refusing to surrender—a sentence unprecedented in American legal history.

The reactionary warmakers accomplished one of their prime purposes, in depriving the Communist Party of its vanguard leadership. Their absence is a great loss, to their Party, to their coworkers, their families. Their voices are silenced. Their pens are mute. But reaction's victory does not end there. If we, their friends outside, do not help cre-

Two Years Have Passed

ate a mass movement to fight for their freedom, it wins yet another round, and the attacks will continue to spread to ever larger areas.

ON JUNE 10, 1951, Eugene Dennis commented on the Su-



EUGENE DENNIS

preme Court's decision upholding the constitutionality of the thought control sections of the Smith Act by a 6 to 2 vote, as follows:

"We warn the American people that reaction here, as in

Nazi Germany, will not stop with the Communists. Reaction will try to exploit this decision not only to seek to suppress the Communist Party, but to smash the trade unions, sharpen the terror against the Negro people, and stifle the growing peace movement."

These truly prophetic words are borne out in the ever widening alone a series of prosecutions were immediately unleashed. Four men and two women were sent to prison from Baltimore, in the last year, after the Supreme Court refused to review their case. Mrs. Jean Frankfeld and Mrs. Dorothy Rose Blumberg are in the Federal Penitentiary pattern of repression since that fateful blow by the Supreme Court against the Bill of Rights; and the prison doors closed two years ago, behind Dennis and his comrades.

In the field of the Smith Act tentatively for Women at Alderson, W. Va., the first women Smith Act prisoners. By the imprisonment of both a father and mother in this case, two children were left virtually orphans.

Ten men and four women convicted in Los Angeles (including a husband and wife) and 10 men and three women convicted in New York City, are now on bail pending appeal.

Five are at present on trial in Pittsburgh; five men and two women (including a husband and wife) were recently convicted and given maximum sentences in Hawaii; and six men and women are on trial in Seattle.

Under indictment and awaiting trial in September are five in St. Louis, including a husband and wife, and six in Michigan, including Mrs. Helen Winter, wife of the one of the imprisoned Communist leaders. This brings the total of the present Smith Act defendants to sixty men and fourteen women. Five more included William Z. Foster, chairman of the Party, were severed for health reasons—a total of 70.

THE CHARGE in all of these trials is substantially identical—conspiracy to teach and advocate the forcible overthrow of the government of the U. S. A.

After the first Foley Square trial where no "overt acts" were required—a fact which evoked nationwide criticism, the 1948 codification of the Federal criminal law required overt acts. Speeches, articles, meetings, conventions, excerpts from literature, footnotes, all became evidence of overt acts.

A motley crew of FBI agents, well-paid informers and renegades have travelled like a circus from trial to trial repeating their rehearsed parrot-like excerpts torn out of context from the Marxist-Leninist classics, their distorted definitions of terms used therein, their misrepresentations of scientific Socialism, their lies about particular defendants.

The scope of Smith Act prosecutions has also been extended, as Eugene Dennis predicted. Commencing with the officers of the Communist Party at the first Foley Square trial, it has spread to include editors, newspaper reporters, trade union organizers, Negro leaders, writers, a lawyer, women identified with peace, as well as officials of mass organizations fighting American imperialism and for civil rights, protection of the foreign-born and for old age pensions.

(To Be Continued)

Fight-Back Proposals As Auto Crisis Looms

DETROIT. — Unemployment may hit midwestern auto centers in the fall as a result of cutbacks in auto production, the Federal Reserve Bank warned.

Continuation of output at the present speeded-up rate would mean over seven million new cars this year, whereas the present domestic and foreign markets can absorb at the most about six million, according to an FRB survey.

A general business depression, the bank stressed, would splash the demand for cars to a "fraction of the current level."

There is already an admitted slump in used car sales Ray Hayward, president of the National Used Car Dealers Association said:

"This picture is not bright. Prices are continuing to decline, the tight money policy is forcing sales resistance, and used car stocks are on the increase. All of this comes at a season of the year when, generally speaking, the used car business should be at its peak."

All this adds up to what the Federal Bank calls "impressive handwriting on the wall" of lowered auto output soon.

What can be done to stave off the crushing effects of unemployment on the auto workers?

That question is haunting every man and woman worker who knows that this "handwriting on the wall" spells out foreclosures on their homes, re-possession of their cars, refrigerators, television sets and then hunger.

Walter P. Reuther, as CIO president, gave a number of answers in a statement on "Peacetime Economic Prospects." To meet an objective of "full employment in time of peace" he proposed:

- Narrowed profit-rate margin.
- Closing "the gap of the most few years between lagging wages and rising productivity" through wage increases "generally in ex-

cess of current productivity increases."

- Reduced income taxes for lower and middle income families.

- Price reductions.

- Increased minimum wage from 75 cents to \$1.25; raising social security benefits and improving coverage; accelerating public housing and slum clearance programs; public health program, etc.

Reuther sees this program as "an economic crusade in which every American, regardless of political party or economic status, must take part, for it is a crusade to save America from a depression which would directly affect the welfare of every American."

Every worker will obviously want to take part in this crusade. But many will add additional points not touched upon because of Reuther's subservience to the cold war program.

The UE national Harvester Conference Board proposed:

- Opening of world-wide trade; cracking the cold war barriers which cut off cash-in-hand orders for farm implements from China, the Soviet Union and the Eastern European countries.

- Ending the grinding seedup which will eventually work everyone out of a job through tremendous overproduction.

- Immediate aid to farmers with lower implement prices, 100 percent parity, open up export markets, lower repair parts, more credit.

- No further use of public funds to build runaway plants or new competing plants abroad.

- An immediate federal program: nationwide construction of badly needed housing, highways, hospitals, schools—the billions poured into arms can be turned into billions for construction workers, greater national purchasing power.

Negro Doctor Charges Texas Cop Handcuffed and Beat Him

GALVESTON, Tex., July 15.—Police here today were investigating charges by a young Negro doctor that he had been handcuffed and beaten unconscious by a highway cop. The complainant, Herman Barnett was the first Negro ever admitted to the Texas

Robertson

(Continued from Page 1)
ertheless, this was the sworn testimony of the Administration person in charge of Far Eastern affairs, given when the whole world and nearly every American was looking forward with new hope for a truce in Korea.

Robertson's position was not something hidden away from Senators or his superiors in the Administration. Nearly anybody can get a copy of it from the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which published the hearings on extension of the Mutual Security Act. It can be found on page 300 of the hearing record.

Yet this is the man who a short time later was sent to Korea, supposedly to persuade Rhee to go along with a truce.

At this writing nothing has been made public on the agreement between Rhee and Robertson. But in view of Robertson's publicly stated position, new weight must be given to a "dope" story published in the Wall Street Journal on June 8, more than a month ago.

According to this account, Administration policy makers were considering a mutual assistance pact with Rhee. Supposedly this pact would be for "defense" against aggression. But the story noted:

"It is true that such defense pact would certainly not promise U. S. help if the South Koreans attacked North Korea. But some U. S. policy-makers have just about convinced themselves that South Korea can never be lost to the Reds under any circumstances—not because it's so important militarily but because three years of fighting have made South Korea such a tremendous psychological symbol to the Japanese and southeast Asians particularly."

The South Koreans could take advantage of this and gamble that we would almost certainly be forced into the war if they did try for unification by arms and then had the ill-luck to be pushed back below the 38th parallel."

Isn't that what happened in the first place in Korea three years ago?

NEW OBSTACLES

The Wall Street Journal also indicated that Washington was not done with thinking up new ob-

stacles to peace in Korea. If a truce is finally imposed, the article indicated, Washington was prepared to present new ultimatums at the subsequent peace conference which could only result in wrecking the conference and open the way to more fighting.

If the Reds, WSJ article went on, "won't agree to completely uniting Korea (under Rhee, of course—B.R.) the U. S. is prepared—unless South Korea pressure gets too heavy—to agree to a demilitarized zone down as far as the neck of the peninsula (about 120 miles north of the 38th parallel.)"

This the Wall Street Journal described as a "compromise," al-

Envoy to Rhee Back in Capital

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Walter S. Robertson, President Eisenhower's personal envoy to Syngman Rhee, returned here today.

though it added that this "compromise" could be expected to fail because "why, it is asked, should the Reds give up any territory they now hold?"

Whatever arrangements Robertson made with Rhee are still more suspect when it is considered that some of the most prominent Asia Firsters in Congress were kept constantly advised by the White House on the progress of negotiations, notably the acting majority leader and China lobby man, Sen. William F. Knowland (R-Calif.), who has continued to laud and encourage Rhee in his role of saboteur of the peace.

From all this and from other indications, it is clear that Americans who yearn for an end to the fighting cannot relax in their efforts for peace. Washington felt compelled to enter the truce negotiations. It did so reluctantly. It would even be more reluctant to see a real peace.

In the light of all this, Americans ought to let Congress and the Administration know they want real truce negotiations with no hidden booby traps.

Demos

(Continued from Page 3)
too, that many Liberal clubs and community organizations identified with the Halley or Independent Democrat movement, were defeated and even angered by the Melten-Marchisio coup of Adolph A. Berle, Liberal state chairman, who had previously sought to unravel the Halley-for-mayor sentiment in the party.

The Halley forces were also dismayed by a lack of widespread support for their candidate among powerful labor unions. Even among ILGWU unions where David Dubinsky, Liberal leader, had pushed the Halley movement, there was a growing split over the mayoralty campaign.

Similarly, CIO and AFL leaders were far apart on candidates. Some CIO state and city leaders met Democratic officials in the past week, it was reported.

AFL top figures, in the meantime, have been also pushing Democrats—but in the direction of Mayor Impellitteri.

Wagner has been the recipient of favorable resolutions from AFL retail clerks, salesmen and white collar unions. But not until the powerful Teamsters locals got behind him (so far they appear to be in Impellitteri's corner) will Wagner's labor support influence the county leaders.

University Medical School here.

Barnett, it was learned, was admitted to a local hospital unconscious and suffering head lacerations. The hospital said he was "doing all right."

Barnett was formally charged with speeding, resisting arrest and assault with intent to murder, by highway patrolman John Connor. Connor said Barnett drew a knife. He denied he had handcuffed Barnett.

Thomas Dent, Barnett's lawyer, has taken the case to the FBI, charging his client was pistol-whipped and had his civil rights violated and that Connor assaulted Barnett with intent to murder.

J. B. Ross, a Justice of the Peace in nearby Arcadia, came to Connor's rescue with the claim that he had found "a rusty, blood-stained knife" near the alleged beating. The blood is not explained. Connor did not claim to have been hurt.

Bond for Barnett has been set at the unusual amount of \$10,000.

Big 4 Parley

(Continued from Page 3)
well after the West German elections, set for Sept. 6.

It is apparent that Adenauer's need for an election platform holding out some sort of promise of unification was an important influence both for the proposed conference and the date.

The communique also dealt with Korea and Indo-China.

There was no reference to Winston Churchill's proposal for a conference of the heads of the Big Four powers, although it was reported that Britain's acting foreign minister, the Marquess of Salisbury, had raised the proposal. The U.S. is known to be opposed to the idea.

The communique of the foreign ministers, while indicating the U.S. was forced to yield some to the pressures for peace and to the proddings of Britain and France for negotiations, was nevertheless studded with weasel-worded language and deliberate openings for new war provocations.

The section on Germany was hailed by spokesmen of the U.S. as an endorsement of the Eisenhower "liberation" line. The main ground upon which the proposed four-power conference was suggested was the recent East Berlin riots, which the communique claimed "gave proof of the will to independence." The ministers also held the events in East Berlin "confirmed" their past position on Germany.

On the very day the communique was issued Paris was the scene of Bastille Day events in which police killed seven, wounded and arrested many hundreds, principally North Africans, in response to demands for the freedom for Tunisia and Morocco.

The communique also called for strengthening the NATO military alliance against the USSR.

On Asia, the communique de-

clared that after a truce is reached in Korea "pending further consultations, the common policies of the three powers toward Communist China should be maintained." This means China's continued exclusion from the UN.

The communique also contains a section committing the three powers to renewal of the war in Korea "if the Communists should renew their aggression." This was clearly seen as a decision for renewal of the war at any time puppet Syngman Rhee chooses to ignite it. According to the reported agreement between Eisenhower's representative and Rhee, the South Korean puppet assumes the right to reopen the war if no reunification is achieved within six months.

The communique also backs the French imperialists in Indo-China and gives no hope for peace in Southeast Asia.

Albany

(Continued from Page 3)
fer to base her refusal to testify "entirely on the First Amendment guaranteeing freedom of religion, freedom of speech and freedom of the press, as a newspaper reporter and a citizen . . . but I also believe it my duty and right to object to questions as violating the Fifth Amendment . . . written primarily to safeguard the innocent against inquisition."

"No inference can be drawn that a person who invokes the Fifth Amendment is guilty of any charge or accusation. In these days of fear and hysteria, professional and perjurious witnesses, book-burning and thought control, the Fifth Amendment is an important guarantee of personal liberty. The recent meeting of the New York State Bar Association memorialized Congress not to weaken this basic American safeguard."

STOOLIE HEARD
The House un-American committee, meeting in the Federal courtroom, this morning trotted out a stoolpigeon, John Mills Davis, 40, who said he was a worker in Gimbels for 10 years and was "an organizer" for the Communist Party in Albany in 1947.

It was a repeat performance of yesterday's "friendly" witnesses, with the un-Americans droning, "would the witness give the committee all the names he can recall?"

Davis gave the alleged names of unionists in Gimbels connected with then Local 2, Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Workers. He also named a long list of Albany residents.

A persistent line of questioning sought in vain to establish that the Communist Party and the American Labor Party was synonymous. The committee seemed to be trying to lay the basis for a direct witchhunt into the ALP.

Periodically when Davis, asked

to give details of alleged CP work, told of everyday activities in behalf of the working class and trade unionism. Rep. Bernard Kearney would break in loudly to remind him that he was talking of "The Communist conspiracy."

Davis ruefully cited a singing engagement by Paul Robeson in Albany as a smashing success that drew an enthusiastic audience of "non-political" people.

A high point came when Rep. Kearney indignantly read aloud excerpts from an ALP brochure, distributed in this area, which described Velde as "a bitter foe of organized labor," said the ALP was "proud we are singled out, since that is an indirect tribute to our fight for peace, for civil rights, for the working people," and said "such outstanding Americans as Bishop O'Connell, Albert Einstein, Mrs. Roosevelt, Gov. Lehman have urged that the Un-Americans be stopped."

At least one spectator, unable to contain himself at hearing such good sense, broke into applause, despite the order for silence and the presence of a battery of cops.

IN THE WORKER THIS WEEK

McCarthy Takes His First Defeat

By Bernard Burton

Frameup on Widen Mountain

By Joseph North (Part II)

The Case of Morton Sobell

By Milton Howard

Mrs. Robeson Goes To Washington

By Abner Berry

U.S., British Labor Clash at ICFTU

By George Morris

'Salud and Peace'

By Carmen Meana

My Old Man

A story, by A. Krchmarek

Classified Ads

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3. All orders for Club bundles must be in our office no later than 10:30 a.m. on Thursday.

4. In calling these things to your attention, we hope to avoid many errors made in the past, and to give better service to our readers.

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Chile Meet Urged Closer Hemisphere Culture Ties

By DAVID PLATT

U. S. comic-strip 'culture' is flooding Latin American countries and poisoning their national cultures, writes Betty Sanders, of People's Artists, in the current issue of Masses and Mainstream.

Recently back from the Continental Congress of Culture held in Santiago, Chile, to which she was the lone U. S. delegate, Miss Sanders observed U. S. monopoly's "propaganda exports" first hand. At the Lima airport, where she stopped for a while, she counted 65 U. S. publications to 10 of Latin American origin. She saw Spanish and English editions of Life Magazine and Reader's Digest, as well as a "sordid collection" of pin-up magazines and 'comic' books for kids with titles like Terror, Horror and Spies.

She said that speaker after speaker at the congress spoke out against this "cultural sewage" which was ruining the national cultures of Latin America.

Films and music as well as books and magazines were filled with this imperialist sickness.

A Chilean film worker charged that the big Hollywood companies linked with Morgan, Rockefeller, duPont and Gianinni (he called them the Eight-Headed Dragon) was preventing the development of Chile's film industry.

A Brazilian film worker pointed out that "each year Hollywood companies extract from Brazil the equivalent of one-third the value of the country's coffee crop, which is its chief product."

But the Continental Cultural Congress "was by no means anti-United States," Miss Sanders points out. The delegates clearly distinguished between "Yankee imperialism—and those of us who use our pens, our canvases, our voices and our teachings to express the interests and aspirations of our working people."

The prominent Chilean writer, Fernando Santivan, made this distinction when he said: "Can we confuse the poetry of Walt Whitman and of other great American spirits with the influence which Reader's Digest exerts through so many commercial media? . . . We cannot identify as culture of the North American people that type of commercial publicity, that hybrid, frivolous and sensational material, pseudo-artistic and pseudo-literary, which invades us through the majority of films, comic publications, posters, etc."

Haiti's youthful poet Rene Depestre, "after likewise assailing the Reader's Digest and the 'comics' corruptions, added:

"We can learn much from the country which from Benjamin Franklin to Walt Whitman, from Melville to Gertrude Stein, from Edison to DuBois, from Lincoln to Robeson, has lit for the Americas and for the world fires that bring the warmth of life into the cold nights of our hopes. And this light flowing from many of the sons of the United States is for us Latin American intellectuals a spiritual fatherland which we love and should defend as our own treasure."

The Chilean cultural congress taught Miss Sanders that Latin Americans are extremely well acquainted with the rich democratic cultural traditions of our country. It made her rather ashamed of the "abyssal ignorance" of Latin American culture that exists in the U. S.

To illustrate, she cited the 'pen-pal' correspondence that a student from Santiago had with a young woman from a California university. She had written to the Chilean: "Do you wear loin cloths and feathers? Do you live in tepees?" He replied: "Yes, we wear loin cloths and feathers. We live in tepees and communicate by radar."

Admitting that this is an "extreme example," it is nevertheless difficult not to agree with Miss Sanders that "even most progressives are in the dark about the life and thought of Latin America. Except for a handful of 'big names,' the cultural treasures below the Rio Grande, which can enrich our lives and strengthen the bonds of common struggle, are unknown to us."

She returned from Chile convinced that "we must make up for lost time and create an ever-flowing interchange of art and ideas. The cultural leaders of Latin America, through the Continental Congress, have pledged their efforts to this end. It is up to the advanced cultural workers of the U. S. to make their own pledge and grasp the hand—that hand of toil, sorrow and strength—held out to us across the Rio Grande."

NEW BOOK BY CORNFORTH ON DIALECTICAL MATERIALISM

Maurice Cornforth, the English physical and social world around him? As the author remarks, "Dialectical materialism is the philosophy born out of the great movement of our times—the movement of the people who labor, who 'create all the good things of life and feed and clothe the world,' to rise at last to their full stature. It is wholly, entirely dedicated to the service of that movement. This is the source of all its teachings, and in that service its conclusions are continually tried, tested and developed."

Intended for both general readers and students, it is clear, non-technical explanation of the ideas underlying Marxist philosophy. Using many examples drawn from every-day life—trade union problems, for instance—it answers such questions as: What does dialectical materialism mean? How does it enable man to change the world? The book is published by International Publishers, New York.

New Front in Refregier Murals Battle

SAN FRANCISCO.—The fight to save Anton Refregier's famed Rincon Annex murals swung to a new front this week—the board of supervisors.

That body has before it a resolution to memorialize Congress in support of Rep. Hubert Scudder's bill to destroy the murals. The resolution, submitted by Supervisor Dewey Mead, coincided with reports from Washington that a House subcommittee that has Scudder's bill, is inclined to let it die there following a deluge of protests from artists, church, social and labor organizations including some of the most influential society and financial leaders in California.

Praise for the struggle in defense of his murals was relayed to San Francisco by Dr. Holland Roberts of the California Labor School, who visited Refregier while in New York last week.

"I am very happy at the wide support friends of the arts are giving my murals," Refregier told Dr. Roberts. "It will encourage artists everywhere to take their stand for their right to draw and paint life as they see it. The defense of writers and artists is part of our American tradition of freedom, and to safeguard it, is to protect our history as a freedom-loving nation."

Refregier lives on a farm with his wife, three children and six cats, 120 miles north of New York. He converted a barn across the road from his house into a studio where he is now at work on two major projects that will keep him busy until November.

"It would be valuable if the murals could be reproduced in a brief book," Anton Refregier said. "People in many places in America would like to know just what it is that Congressman Scudder objects to in the murals and why he would like to destroy them. People in other countries are interested too, and I have received assurances of support from England, France, Sweden and Italy. Many artists in Sweden have assured me they will help save the murals."

British Spared Ads on TV

LONDON.—Britain's one million television set owners switched their dials this week comfortable in the knowledge that for the summer at least they would remain secure from performing cigarettes, soap bubble geysers, marching beer cans and loud-mouthed announcers plumping the virtues of various commodities.

Parliament last week shelved a plan, diligently supported by big advertisers, to introduce sponsored TV programs, in competition with the nationalized broadcasting system.

The MPs backed down under a flood of protest against the commercials. Among the notables who fought the intrusion were 14 vice chancellors of universities, Bertrand Russell, Lord Halifax, Randolph Churchill and the Archbishop of Canterbury and York.

and self-criticism. Throughout, philosophical concepts are shown in relation to concrete problems.

Summaries at the beginning of each chapter and a bibliography of related books make this succinct volume particularly useful. In a special, reinforced paper edition, it is priced at \$1; the cloth edition is \$1.75.



"On the Scoreboard" by sports editor Lester Rodney, will be resumed Monday.

'STARS OF THE UKRAINE' AT OPENS 2nd WEEK TOMORROW

'Stars of the Ukraine,' a two-part musical extravaganza, starts its 2nd week tomorrow at the Stanley. The first part is the complete operetta 'May Night' with music by Potofsky and Rimsky-Korsakov. It is based on the story by Gogol.

The second part — 'Ukrainian Concert Hall,' produced and directed by Boris Bernet, includes the following 14 numbers:

- Boris Godunov—An aria from Mussorgsky's opera sung by Boris Gmrya.

- I Gaze at the Sky — A folk song, music by Zarenba, sung by Boris Gmrya.

- People Say—A folk song by the Transcarpathian folk choir.

- Marusya Boguslavka—A ballet by Svechnikov. With the ballet corps of the Shevchenko State Opera House.

- Taras Bulba—From Lysenko's opera.

- The Wine of Happiness—Song by Elizabeth Chavdar.

- The Nightingale—Song by Elizabeth Chavdar.

- Cossacks Beyond the Danube—From the comic opera composed by Gulak-Artemovsky.

- Song of Stalingrad—By Mikhail Grishko.

- The Grey-Headed Cuckoo—Performed by the State Folk Orchestra of Bandura Players.

- Song of the Volga-Don—Performed by State Ukrainian Folk Choir.

- O Moon Don't Shine—Ukrainian folk song.

- The Gopak—A group of Ukrainian folk dances.

- Finale—Glory!—Performed by the massed chorus and ensemble.

British TUC Rejects Protests On Aid to Tory Steel Policy

LONDON, July 8 (AEN).—In one of its most heated sessions in years, the general council of the British Trades Unions Congress, endorsed by a vote of 20 to 6 the action of three union leaders in accepting posts on the Tory government's iron and steel board, the instrument for carrying out denationalization of the steel industry.

The TUC leaders rejected the argument that it was incompatible with TUC policy for "responsible trade unionists" to serve on the board. The three men involved in the dispute are Sir Lincoln Evans, secretary of the Iron & Steel Trades Confederation, who accepted a \$14,000 a year job as vice-chairman of the steel board; Sec. Andrew Nacemith of the Amalgamated Weavers Assn. and Sec. James Owen of the Natl. Union of Blast Furnacemen who accepted part-time posts on the board at \$2,600 a year (15 percent more than the average earnings, including overtime, of British workers).

The council voted down 19 to five an amendment calling on the three either to resign from the steel board or from the TUC general council.

Supporting the resolution inducing participation in the steel board were the three men directly involved; Sir Vincent Tewson, general TUC secretary; Sec. Tom Williamson of the General & Municipal Workers; Sec. Arthur Deskin of the Transport & General Workers Union; Pres. Jack Tanner of the Amalgamated Engineering Union; Sir William Lawther, head of the Natl. Union of Miners; and others.

Among those voting against the resolution were leaders of the railwaymen, locomotive engineers, boilermakers, shop workers, engineers and compositors.

VIOLATED POLICY

Criticism of the union leaders' acceptance of the jobs was based on the charge that their action was in direct conflict with the declared policy of the labor movement. At their last conferences both the Labor party and TUC endorsed the decision to renationalize the iron

and steel industry.

Owen, one of the trio, came under attack from his own union. He was forced to resign as secretary of the blast furnacemen and has since asked that his nomination for election to the new TUC general council be withdrawn.

Sec. Robert Willis of the London Society of Compositors accused the three of "sabotaging in advance Labor's prospect of renationalization." Acceptance of the jobs meant, he wrote in his union journal that "general council members would collaborate in destroying the work of a Labor government."

The journal of the 500,000-member Natl. Union of Railwaymen joined in the attack, declaring railroad workers were "indignant and disgusted at the action of the three who have gone over to this Tory denationalization board. In fact they are in no doubt that this amazing action proves that the three men concerned give less allegiance to the labor movement than they do to those against whom the labor movement was created to fight."

The 350,000-member Union of Shop Distributive & Allied Workers adopted a resolution charging the three men's joining of the board "is a disservice to the movement and plays into the hands of those who oppose the nationalization policies of the trade union and labor movement."

In "Tribune," Ian Mikardo, M.P., a member of the Labor party executive, lashed out at Sir Lincoln, writing: "That should be the end of Sir Lincoln Evans as a figure of any significance in the British Labor movement. He cannot now even pretend to represent anyone." Tribune is the paper of the Bevanites in the Labor party.

The Clydach Gwers Labor party in Monmouthshire, Wales, has asked the party's national executive committee to place the steel board on its list of proscribed organizations and to expel from the party those members who serve on the board.

PICNIC SUNDAY WILL AID PRISONERS ILL IN GREECE

The political prisoners of Greece, languishing in prisons such as Amfissa, have sent an urgent appeal for help. Hundreds of these heroic inmates are dying of tuberculosis because of the lack of medical supplies.

The Council of Greek Americans has urged all to join in the current campaign to send the new anti-TB drug to these gallant fighters for peace and national independence.

The Council announces that \$1,000 is the goal of this life saving campaign. To date \$450 has been raised.

This Sunday, the Council of Greek Americans is sponsoring a picnic at the International Park, with the proceeds to be used to buy anti-TB drugs for Amfissa.

The International Park is at 214 E. 225 St., Bronx. Transportation may be had by taking the Lexington Ave. White Plains subway and getting off at 225 St.

British Miners Demand UN Admit People's China

HASTINGS, England, July 15.—Representatives of 700,000 mineworkers in conference here unanimously demanded the admission of China to the United Nations.

Their resolution, which called on the government to use its influence to stop American imperialist aid to Chiang Kai-shek, declared that these moves would bring peace to the war-battered Far East, and powerfully influence the preservation of world peace.

Dai Llewellyn (Somerset), the mover, said that the high hopes of ending the disastrous and costly cold war, held out nine weeks ago appeared to be vanishing.

"We submit that as long as

American arms are sent to Formosa, there is risk of war in the Far East. And war, anywhere, is a grave danger to the whole world."

Britain must tell America exactly where it stands U. S. Far Eastern policy aggravated the danger of war, he added.

Repudiating U. S. support for "this gangster Chiang Kai-shek," Mr. John Wood, the vice-president of the Scottish area NUM said that so long as American imperialists desired spheres of influence, would need a base of operations.

Major Packers Open Talks With Unions

CHICAGO, July 15.—Preliminary talks leading to formal reopening of the present two-year agreements between the major packers and United Packinghouse Workers (CIO) and Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen (AFL) have begun here, but the employers have indicated they will fight demands for joint negotiations with the two unions.

The AFL and CIO unions recently signed a pact pledging to seek joint negotiations with the packers wherever possible. Their contracts with the industry expire in the fall of 1954, but may be reopened in August or September on wages and hospitalization benefits.

The meat cutters union has held one session with Armour & Co., which was adjourned without a date for the next meeting being set. The CIO union has its first meeting with Swift & Co. scheduled for July 22.

One packing company official said his firm would refuse to meet with representatives of the two unions if they act as a team. He said the contract expiration dates were different.

Union spokesmen noted, however, that the industry traditionally grants the same settlement to both unions. Demands of the two unions parallel each other, with both seeking substantial wage increases and a health and welfare program to be financed by the packers.

Aussie Scientist Sees Peace, Not A-Bombs, Needed

MELBOURNE, July 15 (ALN).—A leading Australian atomic scientist, Prof. Oliphant warned here that safety from atomic war should be sought in the political field, not in the development of new weapons.

Commenting on British plans to test new atomic weapons here, Oliphant said the very fact that Britain had been able to go ahead so far and so fast in the race to develop atomic weapons showed that other nations could be, and probably were, not far behind.

"They are no longer weapons against an enemy," he said. "They are weapons against humanity itself. Let us play our part in the development of these new weapons, for we cannot afford to go without all the armor our science can provide. That is our duty, but let us follow our human destiny and seek diligently to find the only real answer to war through wisdom in our politics and in our relations with others."

Burn the Authors With Books, Yells One McCarthyite

BOSTON, July 14.—Burn the authors along with the books, was the cry of one bookburner, Councilor Michael J. Ward, of Allston. Ward, speaking at last night's City Council session, praised McCarthyism, which he said was "Americanism with a good uppercut, and said he not only endorses burning of communist books but burning the authors along with them."

He made his remarks in speaking on the new Eggleston Sq. branch library.

New Shaky French Government Faced by Renewed Popular Front

By SAM RUSSELL

LONDON, July 15.—The crisis during which France was without a Government for more than five weeks has provided the comedians with material for jokes.

But what has been happening in France during recent weeks and months is deadly serious. It is of the greatest importance to the ordinary people of Britain in their fight for peace and better conditions.

Now the millionaire textile boss, Joseph Laniel, wealthiest member of the French National Assembly, has formed the most Right-Wing Government France has had since the war. Reactionaries everywhere, notably in Washington, are sighing with relief.

They hope to carry out their war plans in Europe, to continue the war in Indo-China and, in consequence, to place new burdens on the working people and "little" men of France.

Throughout the whole crisis a spectre has been haunting French Big Business and its American backers. It has been the spectre of a possible return of the Popular Front of 1936.

The alliance, formed on the streets of Paris between Socialists and Communists and other democratic groups in the common fight against fascism, brought great benefits to the working people.

It brought about the 40-hour week and holiday with pay. It strengthened the struggle against war.

A series of recent events in France has shown that that spirit of 1936 is again abroad. The formation of the Laniel Government will not stop the further development of this spirit.

Nor will the maneuvers of the Right Wing, led by President Auriol, the former Socialist, stop this advance.

Two years ago, the last French General Election took place under an electoral law rigged to prevent the real strength of the French Communist Party from being truly reflected in the number of seats it held in Parliament.

This electoral swindle was supposed to create "greater stability." The fact that France was five weeks without a Government shows the worth of that explanation.

Whose idea was this? The Americans, of course—as in the recent Italian elections, when the U. S. Ambassador Mrs. Claire Luce, tried to threaten the Italians into voting for De Gasperi against the Communists, Socialists and other democrats.

In spite of the rigging of the elections two years ago, the French Communist Party emerged as the largest party in France.

It polled more than five million votes, although it received only 100 seats.

Only recently, Walter Reuther, the anti-Communist leader of the CIO told the U. S. House Labor Committee that it was a mistake to take too much comfort from the fact that Communist representa-

tion in the French Parliament had been reduced after the 1951 elections.

"We gerrymandered them out of 100 seats by rigging the electoral machinery," he admitted—and as one of those who encouraged the splitting of the French TUC he ought to know.

BRIBERY

Just as the Americans were behind that move in 1951, they inspired President Auriol in the recent crisis to refuse to consult the leaders of the largest party in France and so defy constitutional procedure.

The U. S. Embassy in Paris, which had 128 employees in 1939, was swollen to 1,049 in 1952—and that apart from the thousands of U. S. troops and air units stationed all over France.

As leading newspapers and politicians were in the pay of the Nazis before the war, so today the 1,049 U. S. Embassy officials are corrupting newspapers and politicians and trying to stop the growing tide of French national unity.

But however many dollars they may pass to these newspapers and politicians, recent events have shown that the Americans cannot stop the growing anti-American feeling in France.

UNITY

Nor can they throttle the growing demand for united action to take France out of the Atlantic Pact, the demand to stop the war in Indo-China, and to lift the ever-increasing burdens on the working class.

The most outstanding event in

recent months was the great strike of 28,000 workers at the huge Renault motor works. Unity was achieved between workers in the CGT, the main trade union federation, and those in the Right-Wing Socialist, Catholic and independent unions.

Following that demonstration there have been dozens of strikes in all industries and all parts of France. The spirit of the Popular Front has marched again.

FIRST

In the French municipal elections, in April and May, the Minister of the Interior forecast that the Communists would lose at least 10 percent of their votes.

In fact, the Communist Party emerged reinforced in its just claim that it is the first party in France.

In 22 districts of the Seine region from 50 to 70 percent of the total electorate voted Communist.

In Paris, the Communist Party won the first place, polling 27.5 percent of the vote and winning 28 seats on the city council, against the 25 previously held.

DECISIVE

As Maurice Thorez, the secretary of the French Communist Party, pointed out at the recent meeting of the Central Committee of the Party:

"The decisive factor at the moment is the spread of the idea of unity among the masses of the people."

He added that these forces would determine a new course of development of peace and national independence.

AFL Paper Asks McKay Ouster

READING, Pa.—The New Era, Reading AFL labor weekly, has called on President Eisenhower to oust Interior Secretary Douglas McKay for his manhandling of the Tom Lyons affair.

The New Era, which reflects the views of Rep. George Rhodes (D.), Pennsylvania AFL leader said in its July 2 issue:

"THE TOM LYON story will go down in history as one of the most brazen effronteries of the Eisenhower Administration.

"Lyon is the fellow nominated by President Eisenhower to be director of the Federal Bureau of Mines. He had the unqualified backing of Interior Secretary McKay.

"Yet when he appeared before the Senate Interior Committee, Lyon revealed he was getting a \$5,000 annual pension from Anaconda Copper Company. He admitted he was opposed to the federal mine safety law which the Mines Director must administer and enforce. And he wound up saying that life appears to be getting awfully cheap these days. This was by way of reference to people losing their lives in mining accidents.

"And in the face of all this, McKay had the nerve to say after the hearing that 'I feel Mr. Lyon



DOUGLAS MCKAY

would have been an excellent appointment."

"This statement alone, in our opinion, qualifies Secretary of the Interior McKay for the scrap pile. He should have sufficient intelligence to resign. But failing or lacking that, he should be kicked out by the President.

"How long must the people of America be subjected to this big business idea that 'what's good for General Motors (or Anaconda Copper) is good for the country'?"

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What's On?

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"THEORY OF SOVIET EDUCATION" with instructor Harry K. Wells starts tonight for five weeks at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 875 Sixth Ave. (Cor. 16th St.) WA 9-1600. Fee: \$4.50. Also many other courses to choose from.

TONIGHT, JULY 16, at 8:30 p.m. Hugh Deane will discuss "The Outlook for Peace in Asia." at ASP, 35 W. 94th St. SU 7-4677. Contribution \$1.

Coming

OUTING TO ARROW FARM, Sun., July 19, 9 a.m. Round trip and full day for \$3.50. Register Mon. through Thurs. 5 to 7 p.m. at Garment ALP Center, 30 W. 28th St.

HOOTENANNY & DANCE Singing and dancing to ocean breezes. Sat., July 18, 8:30 p.m. at 3200 Coney Island Ave. Sub. \$1. Entertainment by Betty Sanders, Al Wood, Lillian Goldsmid, Lloyd Gough, Bob Claborn, Irwin Silber, Hector Bailey.

GRAND PICNIC of the Council of Greek Americans At International Park, 614 E. 25th St., Bx., Sun., July 19, Sub. \$1. Dancing, Shishkebab, Directions: Take Lexington Ave. White Plains Rd. line to 225th St. stop; East Bronx 7th Ave. line (180th St. Bx. PK.) and change at 149th St. to White Plains line. Grounds three blocks east of subway. Proceeds for Medical aid to concentration camp victims.

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